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**Research Article** 

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# *In vitro* screening of a siddha drug Parangi Rasayanam for its antifungal property.

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#### **Keywords**

Parangirasayanam, antifungal activity, disc diffusion method, siddha drug. The siddha system is the oldest systems of medicine in India. The aim of the study is to assess the antifungal activity of the siddha drug parangirasayanam (PR). In the present study, the fungicidal activity of PR was evaluated for potential antifungal activity against medically important fungal strains. The antifungal activity was determined in the PR using agar disc diffusion method, were tested against *Aspergillus flavus, Aspergillus niger* and *Pencillium* sp.

Abstract

#### **Article History:**

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#### Introduction

People all over the world are still affected by quite a large number of fungal infections. Antifungal drugs are the weapons to fighting fungal infections and also beneficial in human life. Siddha system of medicine plays a significant role in the prevention and treatment of human disease. It is one of the primary health care systems. In this way, PR is one of the potent antifungal drug. It's also give the beneficial effect in kapha disease, ulcers, pain, goiter, vatha disease, leucorrhoea and syphilis.

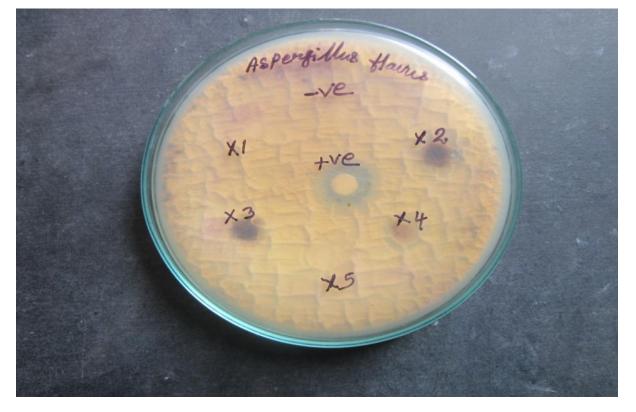
#### **Materials and Methods**

47 g of Sabouraud dextrose agar medium (Hi Media) was suspended in 1000 ml of distilled water. The medium was dissolved completely by boiling and was then autoclaved at 15 lbs pressure (121°C, pH 5.6  $\pm$ 0.2) for 15 min. Antibiotic susceptibility tests were determined by agar disc diffusion (Kirby–Bauer) method. About 20 ml of sterile molten Sabouraud Dextrose Agar (HiMedia Laboratories Pvt. Limited, Mumbai, India) was poured into sterile petriplates. The plates were swabbed with the overnight culture (108 cells/mL) of pathogenic fungi viz. *A. niger*, *A.flavus, Penicillium sps.* Finally, The sample or Sample loaded Disc was then placed on the surface of Sabouraud dextrose agar and the plates were kept for incubation at 22°C for 48 hours. At the end of incubation, inhibition zones were examined around the disc and measured with transparent ruler in millimeters. The size of the zone of inhibition (including disc) was measured in millimeters. The absence of zone inhibition was interpreted as the absence of activity (Kohner et al., 1994; Mathabe et al., 2006). The activities are expressed as resistant, if the zone of inhibition was less than 7 mm, intermediate (8-10 mm) and sensitive if more than 11 mm (Assam et al., 2010).

#### Results

#### Antifungal activity report

S.No	Organisms	Extract (mm)	Positive control (mm) Flucanazole
1	Aspergillus flavus	8	17
2	Aspergillus niger	-	19
3	Pencillium sp	-	27



#### Conclusion

The Antifungal sensitivity screening of parangirasayanam reveals the actual report obtained from the result against *Aspergillus flavus*. The purpose of the study to provide scientific validation of the siddha drug for their anti fungal property. It will be helpful to carried out for further more researches.

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